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RECENTLY PUBLISHED RESEARCH OF THE ALL-UNION INSTITUTE OF ELECTROTECHNOLOGY, USSR

"Organosilicon Compounds: V. Synthesis of Alkyl- and Arylhalomonosilanes," K. A. Andrianov (All-Union Electrotech Inst, Moscow)

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol 16, 1946, pp 487-92

Mg was treated with several drops of $(EtO)_4Si$ and then dropwise with EtBr, after which more EtBr was added in benzene solution, and mixture was refluxed to yield EtMgBr solution. This was slowly treated with $SiCl_4$ in benzene and refluxed to yield $EtSiCl_3$. Similarly iso-BuCl gave $iso\text{-}BuSiCl_3$; iso-AmBr gave $iso\text{-}AmSiCl_3$; use of hexyl bromide gave $C_6H_{13}SiCl_3$; $PhCH_2Cl$ gave $PhCH_2SiCl_3$ in a similar procedure. $1\text{-}C_{10}H_7Br$ and Mg moistened with a little $(EtO)_4Si$ in 2 volumes benzene was heated until the Grignard reagent was prepared and added to $SiCl_4$ and heated on a steam bath; MgClBr was filtered off and the original layer was distilled in vacuo to yield $1\text{-}C_{10}H_7\text{-}SiCl_3$. Preparation of dialkyl derivatives was conducted as above with amount of $SiCl_4$ being halved, i.e., $2RMgBr + SiCl_4$. Thus, the following were prepared: Et_2SiCl_2; $(C_6H_{13})_2SiCl_2$; $iso\text{-}Bu_2SiCl_2$.

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